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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Directs that the Kannada Examination for Gazetted Officers be held twice every year.

READ—

Government Order No. 1697-1726—E. A. G., dated the 2nd May 1921, directing that an examination for Proficiency in Kannada, for Gazetted Officers, be held annually in August of each year or such other date as Government may fix.

ORDER NO. 4082-4142—C. B. 214-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MAY 1946.

In modification of the order read above, Government are pleased to direct that the above examination be held twice every year in the months of May and November, provided there are candidates ready to take the examination.

All officers who are prepared to sit for the examination should apply to the Revenue Commissioner by 1st April and 1st October, respectively, for admission to the examination.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report on the Working of the Department of Co-operative Societies during 1944-45.

READ—

Letter No. 3058 C. S., dated 24th January 1946, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore forwarding the report on the working of the Department of Co-operative Societies during 1944-45.

ORDER NO. A. F. 5794-809—C. B. 54-45-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD MAY 1946.

Recorded.

Mr. M. D. Venkate Urs, B.A., was in charge of the department during the year. An additional Assistant Registrar's post was sanctioned temporarily for the Small Savings Scheme and Mr. B. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., was posted as Special Officer from 21st March 1945.

The number of societies of all classes at the close of the year was 2,500 (2,407), the net increase during the year being 93(316). The progress achieved by the societies during the year is reflected in the increase in membership, paid-up share capital, seserve fund and net profits. There was decrease in the working capital of the societies during the year, which is reported to be due mostly, to the refund of deposits and also to the repayment of the amounts due to the central financing institutions. The prevailing better prices for the agricultural commodities were taken advantage of by the members of all classes of societies to pay off most of their outstandings. The increase in the net profits of agricultural and non-agricultural societies is attributed to the undertaking by many of the societies of the purchase and sale of essential goods and food commodities in larger quantities by them.

Central Societies.—There were at the end of the year four Central Banks. As in the previous year, the Apex Bank continued to be the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the affiliated primary societies and for financing all House Building Societies in the State. The working of this Bank showed appreciable improvement during the year, particularly under paid-up share capital and deposits held and loans and cash credits issued.

Primary Societies, Agricultural.—The number of societies belonging to this category was 1,763 (1,697) excluding the 75 Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. Out of these, 1,624 were ordinary credit societies, 27 were agricultural supply societies, 46 marketing societies, 33 grain banks and 33 miscellaneous societies. Of the Marketing Societies, the malnad areca marketing society, Shimoga, the Anchanahally Cardamom Co-operative Society, the Saklespur Bee-keeping Co-operative Society, the Arsikere Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, the Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, and the Ganjam Fig Marketing Co-operative Society, Seringapatam, deserve special mention. The working of the Grain Banks is reported to be not satisfactory owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and the passing of grain procurement orders in connection with Food Control Schemes.

Non-Agricultural Societies.—The total number of these societies at the end of the year was 657(635) including 417 credit institutions, 166 consumers' societies, 68 weavers societies and other industrial societies and six miscellaneous institutions. Besides the consumers' societies as many as 577 ordinary credit societies, both in urban and rural areas, undertook the distribution of controlled articles and food grains. The departments of Food and Civil Supplies have recognised these societies as suitable agencies for the distribution of consumers' goods to the public. The appreciation by the public of the services rendered by these institutions as evidenced by the incessant demand for membership in the well established consumers' societies and for more societies of this type even in the rural areas is a hopeful augury for the expansion and development of distributive co-operation.

The employees of co-operative societies also did good work in this direction during the year. The value of stores sold by them during the year was about 39 lakhs. Of the depressed class societies, the Chikkanaikanahally Cobblers Co-operative Society, the Doddasiddavvanahally and Sondekola Adikarnataka Societies have registered good progress during the year. Some of these societies deputed their members to the Bangalore Industrial School for training in manufacture of leather goods.

Land Mortgage Scheme.—Besides the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, 75 Primary Land Mortgage Societies were functioning at the close of the year in 72 taluks, 3 sub-taluks and portion of a taluk. Both the Bank and the societies have worked satisfactorily during the year, in spite of there being no good response from the raiyats to borrow money on account of the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities which improved considerably their financial condition.

Disputes and Litigations.—The percentage of disputes to the total number for disposal was 77·7 as against 81·7 in the previous year. In spite of the special staff sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the execution of the co-operative society decrees in certain taluks, the progress achieved in this direction was not quite satisfactory. The number of decrees pending execution at the end of the year was 6,997 as against 7,485 of the previous year. Government observe that it is necessary that more vigorous steps should be taken by the Co-operative and Revenue Departments to reduce the pendency under these heads.

Small Savings Scheme.—This scheme was introduced from August 1944 and an Assistant Registrar was appointed to assist the Registrar in the work connected with the scheme. This scheme proved successful as evidenced by the purchases of National Savings Certificate to the value of Rs. 17,40,880 during the year.

Cost of Administration.—The Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,872 during the year for this department. The societies have spent a sum of Rs. 6,85,481 for the management charges.

The working of the department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. Government are glad to observe that the co-operative movement is gaining ground in the State steadily both in rural and urban areas.

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF, *Genl. Secy.*

Reviews the Administration Report on the Working of the Agricultural Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Correspondence ending with Letter No. H. C. Gl. 13057—45-46, dated the 7th March 1946, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1944-45.

ORDER NO. A. F. 5723-87—AGRI. 134-45, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MAY 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, B.A., was in charge of the department. Consequent on the re-organisation of the Horticultural Department, a portion of the Horticultural Department with the Vegetable Sections and Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta was transferred to the control of the Director of Agriculture.

The Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services was separated from the Agricultural Department with effect from 1st July 1945 and placed under the Superintendent, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services, independently.

3. *Grow More Food Campaign.*—This continued to be one of the most important activities of this department, with a view to enhance production of food crops and reduce the shortage of food.

The rainfall during the year was not even and in many places the monsoon was a failure and the tanks did not get water and hence the cropping programme suffered to some extent. Eleven thousand and four hundred and five pallas of improved seed paddy, 747 pallas of improved varieties of ragi and 155 pallas of jola seed were distributed to the cultivators for seed purposes. Groundnut cake to the extent of 4,444 tons and other manures amounting to 986 tons were supplied at concessional rates. An outstanding feature of the work this year was the introduction of a new system of raising paddy nurseries by the "Rab" method with a view to get higher yields.

District Work.—The number of hoblis in which intensive work was carried on increased from 81 to 162.

Implements worth Rs. 1,59,214, cart materials, etc., worth Rs. 2,67,131, oil-cakes worth Rs. 99,450, other manures worth Rs. 1,22,419 and seed stock worth Rs. 55,130 were sold through the Depots of the department during the year under Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

Scientific Sections.—Four schemes subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and one financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Fruit Research Scheme transferred from the Gardens Department were under operation in the Botanical Section during the year.

4. *Sugarcane.*—Promising seedling canes were multiplied and varietal tests conducted on the farms to ascertain the merits of selected varieties. Encouraging results were obtained in inter-cropping of sugarcane with onions.

5. *Cotton.*—American cotton has done exceedingly well in the Irwin Canal Area and Arsikere. Giza 12 cotton has given the highest yield at Irwin Canal Farm amongst the Egyptian Cottons.

6. *Ragi.*—The new Ragi Selection R. 0862 was the most promising. South African ragi varieties are under trial.

7. *Paddy.*—This was the fourth year under the paddy expansion scheme. Encouraging results have been achieved with new strains. One strain S. 213 gave more than 2,500 seers of grain per acre. In Mandya District, S. 749 (Ratnachoodi) has practically replaced the local kaddi sanna.

8. Preparing crystal sugar as a cottage industry has been successfully demonstrated by the Chemical Section. Thirty-five Sanitary Inspectors were trained in compost making. Twenty-seven Municipalities were engaged in the preparation of compost and in all over 16,000 tons of compost was produced during the year.

9. *Experimental Farms.*—Work in the various Experimental Farms was continued during the year. In Hebbal Farm, results under ragi indicated that a 5-ton dose of compost would suit our soils. In Irwin Canal Farm, ragi as a dry crop was a failure and irrigated ragi was satisfactory.

At Nagenahalli Farm paddy breeding work was continued and a total yield of 53,156 seers of paddy was obtained and seeds were distributed as usual to subvention farms and central seed plots.

At the Balehonnur Coffee Experimental Farm, the experiments with seedlings were in progress. Experiments on "Nurseries Practices" have given useful indications at the Cardamom Research Station, Kadamane.

10. *Vegetable Production Scheme.*—In order to meet the shortage of vegetables, both indigenous and foreign, a scheme or increasing the production of vegetables in the State for meeting the needs of the army and civil population was sanctioned in January 1944 and an officer with necessary staff was specially appointed for these purposes. An approximate area of 420 acres was brought under vegetable cultivation yielding 440,000 lbs. of vegetables worth Rs. 2,25,000